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KAZAKH SSR FULFILLS 1951 PLAN

The Statistics Administration Kazakh SSR reports that the volume of gross production within the republic in 1951 was 113 percent of the 1950 volume.

The 1951 plan for gross production was fulfilled by Kazakh industry 100.3 percent.

In 1951, considerable quantities of the following items were mined and produced above the year plan: coal, petroleum, gasoline, steel, rolled steel, chromite and nickel ore, ferrochrome, meat, macaroni, and confectionery products, sausage products, tobacco, beer, vodka and vodka products, galvanized ware, furniture, knit outerwear, and knit underwear.

Individual ministries and other organizations of the Kazakh SSR for fulfilled the 1951 gross-production plan as follows:

	Percent
Ministry of Construction Materials Industry	91
Ministry of Timber Industry	41
Ministry of Light Industry	106
Ministry of Cotton Growing	102
Ministry of Fish Industry	98
Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry	106
Ministry of Food Industry	104
Ministry of Local Industry	109
Ministry of Local Fuel Industry	103
Kazakh Council of Industrial Cooperatives	105
Kazakh Union of Invalids' Cooperatives	112

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Individual ministries and organizations while fulfilling and exceeding the gross-production plan, failed to meet the plan for quantitative production of important items, as indicated: Ministry of Light Industry -- Russia leather, felt boots, fur mantles and jackets, children's fur coats, dresses, and woolen suits; Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Kazakh SSR -- brynza (sheep's milk cheese)and whole-milk products; Ministry of Food Industry Kazakh SSR -- canned goods, vegetable oil, and non-alcoholic beverages; Ministry of Local Industry -- 'ired brick, lime', wire nails, beds, leather footwear and felt footwear, hard leather goods, and wind-driven generators; Kazakh Council of Industrial Cooperatives -- fired brick, lime, alabaster, roofing paper, carts and other vehicles, hosiery, cotton yarn, leather footwear, hard and soft leather goods; Kazakh Union of Invalids' Cooperatives -- hard leather goods, children's leather footwear and felt footwear, and hosiery; Ministry of Local Fuel Industry -- procurement and hauling of saxaul, and extraction and drying of peat.

Production of chief types of industrial goods in 1951 was as follows:

	Percent
Coal	
Petroleum	108
Gasoline	120
Steel Steel	162
Rolled steel	121
Refined lead	126
Blister copper	125 106
Zinc	
Rolled nonferrous metal	109 103
Copper ore	103
Polymetallic ore	130
Nickel ore	111
Tin concentrates	106
Lead concentrates	116
Zinc concentrates	115
Ferrochrome	105
Phosphate fertilizer	158
Borate	111
Sulfuric acid	176
Superphosphate	381
Sulfate	58
Brick	132
Lime	105
Metallurgical equipment	101
Carts and other vehicles	136
Cast-iron products for furnaces and household use Metal beds	131
Aluminumware	160
Galvanized ware	52
Cotton fiber	175
Washed wool	142
Woolen yarn	92
Cottor yarn	109
Woolen fabric	111
Cotton fabric	113 114
Knit outerwear	
Knit underwear	129
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	Percent
Rosiery	
Hard leather goods	116
Soft leather goods	115
Leather footwear	127
Felt footwear	126
Meat	118
Fish catch	122
Sausage products	95
Vegetable oil	130
Butter	123
Bread and bakery products	98
Confectionery products	100.6
Macaroni products	128
Various canned goods	115
Cigarettes	96
Tobacco	111
Makhorka	136
Nonalcoholic beverages	87
Beer	125
Vodka and vodka products	114
Raw alcohol	122
Tea blending	84
Flour	116
Groats	117
Salt mining	7 5
Laundry scap	98
E	83

Although there was a considerable growth in production in 1951 as compared with 1950, the 1951 plan was not fulfilled for the following items: brick, lime, carts and other vehicles, cast-iron products for furnaces and household use, hard and soft leather goods, leather footwear, phosphate fertilizer, sulfuric acid, superphosphate, and nonalcoholic beverages.

The 1951 plan for reduction of production costs was fulfilled and exceeded by most of the enterprises of the Ministries of Light Industry, Food Industry, Local Industry, Local Fuel Industry, Meat and Dairy Industry, and Cotton Growing. The Ministries of Construction Materials Industry and Timber Industry failed to meet the year plan for reduction of production costs.

In 1951, kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieved further gains in the development of the republic's agriculture.

The sown area of all crops in the republic increased 10 percent in comparison with 1950.

The sown area of industrial crops increased considerably, especially the cotton area, which increased 16 percent.

The sown area of perennial and annual grass crops, fodder root crops, and ensilage crops increased 34 percent.

The plan for sowing of spring grain crops in all kolkhozes of the republic was exceeded, especially for wheat and fodder grass. The plan for sowing of winter crops was fulfilled only 94 percent.

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nd in machine and tractor pro-

The increase in mechanical equipment and in machine and tractor productivity allowed a further increase in mechanization of agricultural work. In 1951, MTS of the republic completed 16 percent more tractor work than in 1950. Most of the plowing work in kolkhozes was mechanized, about three fourths of planting was done by tractor seeders, and 87 percent of the whole grain crop area was harvested by combines.

The repair of tractors and combines in many MTC was r ogressing more successfully in 1951 than in 1950. However, repairs of certain types of trailer-tractor machines were slower than in 1950.

The repair of agricultural implements in kolkhozes was slower in 1951 than in 1950.

Kolkhozes did not fulfill the plan for fall plowing and planting of forest shelter belts.

The plan for retail commodity turnover in the whole republic was fulfilled 98 percent, including 97 percent for turnover in the retail trade network and 104 percent for turnover in public eating enterprises.

Individual trade systems fulfilled the year plan for retail commicdity turnover as follows:

	Percent
State trade	78
Cooperative trade	99.6
Including Kazakh Consumers' Union	99.2

As a result of the new, fourth reduction of state retail prices on food and products and consumers' goods, which was effective 1 March 1951 by decision of the Soviet government and the Centrai Committee of the VKP(b), the real wages of workers, employees, and intelligentsia increased, and costs of industrial goods were reduced. Sales of food and industrial goods to the population increased considerably.

The quantity of agricultural products sold on kolkhoz markets in 1951 increased in comparison with 1950.

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